DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

Gratifying News from South Carolina.

The following extract from the *Telegraph*, published at Fayetteville on the 28th ult., ought to be read with gratification. We have reason to believe that the nature of the intelligence received by the *Telegraph*, is altogether encouraging. If it be true that Sherman has been turned out of his course and commenced to flounder, it is his first step to ruin. From the day that his path is blocked, so that he has to turn, by compulsion, upon his own steps, and cast about for a new course, his prestige will be gone; and then will be seen a rush and a concentration, that will put an end to his audacity:

Through private sources that we consider entirely reliable, we have some cheering intelligence from South Carolina. From prudential motives we forbear giving the details; but we will state this much: Sherman, in his march towards Cheraw, has found a lion in his path, in the person of a gallant Confederate General, supported by — thousand men. This unexpected obstacle has again necessitated a change of base on the part of the great Yankee General, whom some of the weak kneed expect to see in Fayetteville or Raleigh before the lapse of many weeks. He is now said to be making his way towards the Catawba river. If he don't find "Jordan a hard road to travel" before he gets through with his present campaign, then our confidence in the brightening aspect of affairs is misplaced.

We will give the particulars in our possession to any of our friends privately.

P. S. Since the above was put in type we have received telegraphic despatches from Fayetteville, concerning Sherman, which are still more cheering. See telegraphic column.

There is a certain sign of complication between the United States and Europe. Besides the admission of Seward and Lincoln, and the significant allusion, in Sewar'l's dispatch to Mr. Adams, to certain negotiations with which he had had to deal confidentially, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Federal Senator from Maryland, lately in the United States Senate, made the broad statement that "advices, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable time." In addition to all this, France still delays to send a minister to replace Mr. Mercier; and her diplomatic intercourse with the United States on this side is suspended.

The meeting of the Privy Council of the Emperor, on the 4th ultimo, discloses an anxious and vigilant observation, on the part of France, of the Federal movements, and although the Council abstains from any present movement, it recommends against the indulgence of a "false security." These complications are sure to come, and they cannot much longer be delayed. Lincoln says this is the reason his armies are pressing to bring the Confederacy to ruin. This should be an additional stimulant with us to keep up our strength and vigor. All around, save in the gloom and despondency, which reverses and the acts of agitators are producing, the prospects of our cause are encouraging. We have opportunities now for signal and decisive victories, which we have not heretofore had. It will be our own fault, and folly, if we do not improve them.

The letter of Gen. Lee to Hon. E. Barksdale, on the subject of employing the negro as a soldier, which we publish to-day, will attract universal attention.

This letter has been heretofore obtained by the peace-agitators in this State, and copies have been in the hands of the leading submissionists, who have been using it for the purpose of imposing the belief on the country, that Gen. Lee was of the opinion that we have not white strength sufficient to maintain the contest. We have understood that this fraud has been extensively practiced. It will be seen by a perusal of this letter, which is now legitimately before the public, that it contains nothing of the sort. Gen. Lee thinks that a protracted war could only be borne by drawing heavily upon the white material, so heavily as to cause great suffering, which he thinks will be relieved by employing the negro; and when he speaks of the *necessity* of such employment, he refers to the issue which he presents, whether we shall employ them, or suffer our enemies to employ them against us.—As against this policy of *theirs*, he deems it "*necessary*" that we should anticipate them. And this view of the question is unanswerable.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter, an able sermon, delivered at St. Paul's church, Richmond, on the 1st day of January, 1865, by the Rev. Chas. Minnigerode, D. D. It is an admirable sermon—just suited to this time of gloom and despondency, and we hope it will be generally read, and its wise counsels heeded.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865. { NUMBER 51.

Gov. Vance has issued a proclamation appealing to the people of the State to come forward and furnish supplies to Gen. Lee's army. He says that the interruption of railroad communications by the recent movements of the enemy have greatly jeopardized the subsistence of that army, and that for a few months at least, it will have to rely upon North Carolina and Virginia alone for supplies.

The lateness of the hour at which we received the appeal from the Governor, precludes its publication in to-day's paper.

The Governor submits the following plan, which is being acted upon in Virginia:

1st. Let every citizen who can pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

Northern News.

Yankee papers of the 22d ult., have been received at Richmond. There was much rejoicing at the fall of Charleston, and salutes were fired in all the principal cities. The following is the official announcement:

WASHINGTON, February 21.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

This Department has received the official report of Major-General Gillmore announcing the surrender of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, to the United States forces under his command, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th instant.

Among the captured property are two hundred pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton, warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads and some vessels in the ship-yard.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the New York papers we take the following particulars of the occupation of the city:

The evacuation of Charleston was discovered by our forces, under Gen. Schimmelfennig, from James Island.

The departure of the rebels from Forts Sumter and Moultrie was, it is understood, seen from our picket boats, which reconnoitre the harbor at night; and the operations of the rebel garrisons began about twelve hours before the evacuation was completed—namely, at ten o'clock on the evening of the 17th.

Early in the morning of the 18th, two terrific explosions in Charleston were heard from our fleet. Fire, smoke and burning fragments filled the air for a great distance and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels.

Soon afterwards, and before daylight, fires were seen in other places and extended throughout the upper part of the city. It has since been ascertained that many thousand bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosions of the warehouses and other public buildings that were fired by the rebels.

Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported. General Schimmelfennig was unopposed, the rebels leaving as the Union troops came in sight.

The population of Charleston consisted entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away; the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat and no means of obtaining anything. Their situation is described as much worse than that of the inhabitants of Savannah after the capture of that city.

There is information that the evacuation of Charleston began nearly three weeks ago. A rebel officer, who deserted and was examined at Port Royal, gave some of the details, but they were not believed. Since that time the rebels have been at work removing stores; though all the heavy supplies were left.

The only information in regard to the rebels is that the direction taken by them in their flight was northward, and that their number was about fourteen thousand.

Previous to the enemy evacuating, they fired the upper part of the city, by which six thousand bales of cotton were burned, and it is supposed that before they could subdue it two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Railroad depot, the cause of which was unknown. Several hundred citizens lost their lives.

Admiral Dahlgreen was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived about 2 p. m.—Gen. Q. A. Gillmore soon after followed in the steamer A. W. Cost, and had an interview with General Schimmelfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and for the present in command.

FROM WILMINGTON—FALL OF FORT ANDERSON.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe, from Wilmington, announces the fall of Fort Anderson. The *American* says:

The bombardment of Fort Anderson was kept up by the navy with great spirit on Saturday, and General Schofield had prepared for a grand assault of the works on Sunday morning. At an early hour it was discovered that the enemy had commenced the evacuation, when the assault was ordered, and the fort was soon in our possession, with all its guns uninjured, and before they had time to blow up the magazine.

A number of prisoners were captured, but the larger portion of the garrison made good their escape to Wilmington.

Fort Anderson was the only work of any importance that barred the passage of our troops and naval vessels up to the city.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson is said to have been hastened by a daring adventure of Lieut. Cushing, he having floated a large scow up the river with the tide past the fort. It was discovered by the rebels, who thought it, in the darkness, to be a monitor that had flanked the fort, and caused a precipitate retreat.

Important From Europe.

The steamship China has arrived at New York with European dates to the 12th instant.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says:

"No French Minister at Washington will be appointed until the late William L. Dayton's post is filled by the bearer of satisfactory instructions respecting the threats made against Mexico."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"When the French Minister, Count Mercier, was recalled from Washington, the Americans were led to understand that no new agent would be accredited until President Lincoln should have recognized the Emperor of Mexico. This recognition has not been forthcoming, and there is no French Minister at Washington." The writer adds: "It is believed that Mr. Bigelow will continue to act as United States *Charge D'Affairs* in Paris for some time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Sir J. Elphinstone expressed regret at the absence in the Queen's speech of any allusion to the state of the public service. He said: Our relations with America are not in a satisfactory state; and in the event of war, England was not in the position to afford adequate protection to her commerce. He intended, on an early day, to call attention to the state of the navy.

On bringing up the report on the address, Mr. Scully moved an amendment declaring that the state of Ireland is not satisfatory, and that the prevalence of the emigration from there was an exceedingly bad feature.

After debate, the amendment was rejected.

It is reported that Federal agents have been engaging miners in Wales to proceed to America, ostensibly as miners, but really for the Federal service. The first batch sailed per the City of Boston, but nothing could be ascertained to justify police interference.

The summary of the City of Boston's news was anticipated by the steamer Moravian's advices, the news being regarded as dispelling the peace rumors, and depressed the United States bonds about two per cent.

The *Times* observes, as there is time for reflection, it can hardly doubt that the bearing of both the British and Canadian governments will convince the Americans that they have no cause of offence, and that a policy of retaliation will be as unjust as it is unwise.

The arrival of Gen. McClelland in England produced a number of press encomiums upon himself, but he quitted Liverpool too speedily for any demonstrations to be made in his favor.

The acquittal of Rumble, in the Rappahannock case, called forth some severe strictures from the newspapers.

The *Daily News* says that a jury has seldom given such signs of prejudice. It calls for the amendment of the foreign enlistment act.

The *Times* says the acquittal does not negative the fact that there was gross violation of the law, even if Rumble was the tool of others.

The *Times* says the Fort Fisher affair certainly developed a new step in the art of war, and demonstrated the possibility of making turret ships sea-going.

The dispatches of Lord Lyons relative to the St. Albans raid have been published.

Earl Russell's dispatch to Lord Lyons, dated November 16th, notices the handsome terms in which Mr. Seward acknowledges the cooperation of the Canadian government, and adds: "Her Majesty's government trusts that such faithful co-operation in the performance of friendly offices may long continue on both sides."

SPAIN.

Porto Rico advices, *via* Madrid, say that a party, hostile to Spain, were again agitating that country, and that some political agents from the United States had been arrested and expelled by the authorities.

OFFICE CHEIF QUARTER-MASTER, C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1865.

All contractors with Major W. W. Peirce for leather and shoes, will without delay send to this office any they may have, on hand marked to the undersigned,
H. R. HOOPER,
feb 28-d6t Major & Chief Q. M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The following named Surgeons and Assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts.

1ST DISTRICT—Surgeon W. R. Wood; Assistant Surgeons T. Yates, J. Branch.
2D DISTRICT—Surgeon Henry Joyner; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Rountree, Dr J. R. Ruffin.
3D DISTRICT—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.
4TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison; Ass. Surgeon A. A. McKoy.
5TH DISTRICT—Surgeon E. A. Cradup; Asst. Surgeon L. T Smith. Dr. D. T. Tayloe.
6TH DISTRICT—Surgeon R. W. Glenn; Dr. W. J. Courts, Dr. Thomas Oakley.
7TH DISTRICT—Surgeon W. W. Verdin; Asst. Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.
8TH DISTRICT—Surgeon J. B. Alexander; Asst. Surgeons M. L. Brown, H. Cosby.
9TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.
10TH DISTRICT—Robert V. Welch, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
feb 28-d2t. Adj't General.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, JR., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¼ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Four,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	" "	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent, per room per month,		40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	1 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
" "	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 90
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	" unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary machanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1865, a comfortable Family Residence, with five rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition and conveniently situated in this city.
Apply to G. C. TAYLOR,
mar 1-dtf Field and Fireside Office.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS,
feb 24-dtd. Trea'r

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.
For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-dtf.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb 22-d10t.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.
Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.
H. R. HOOPER,
feb 24-d10t Major & Ch'f Q. M.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands will taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
Jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
☞ State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills), to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
feb 25-dtf Fayetteville, N. C.

A SERMON.

Preached on the first of January, 1865, in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, by the rector, Rev. Chas. Minnigerode, D. D.

HE THAT BELIEVETH SHALL NOT MAKE HASTE.—*Isaiah* xxviii. 16.

Many and glorious things are said of faith. It is the theme of the Christian pulpit, a subject which cannot be exhausted. It tells upon all the relations of life and gives character to every believer, whatever the circumstances be in which he may be placed. His whole life in its every manifestation, in thought, word and deed, in the inner sanctuary of his feelings and aspirations, in his outward bearing in the word and towards others, is developed from his position as a believer.

At peace with God through faith in Jesus Christ, he leans on the arm of Omnipotence and reposes on the bosom of Infinite Wisdom; and from these two premises follow, as their legitimate and blessed results, the two cardinal characteristics of the Christian; *humility* and true, calm, fearless *manliness*.

As he looks up to God, he finds a Father's love, a Father's faithfulness, a Father's home, and feels "the everlasting arms are underneath;" and trustfully, humbly he commits himself and all to Him to whom he has committed his highest, his eternal interests.—Secure in that guardian care and covenanted love, he then descends into the relations of ordinary life, and enters cheerfully and zealously upon his daily duties and trials.

Supported by the promise, which for the real believer matures into fruition, Christ's presence and ever-active sympathy; by the guiding power of Him that is greater than all that can be against him, by the Spirit that reveals to his own spirit more and more the unfailing love of Christ; secure in the highest guarantee, that "He who spared not his Son, but delivered him up for us all, shall surely with him freely give us all things," and the positive pledge "all things shall work together for good to them that love God:" he can harbour the hope, that—however weak and unworthy—he shall not utterly fall nor fail of his eternal portion; and in his intercourse with the world show himself A MAN in the fullest and highest sense of the word, a man sufficient for the duties and trials of life, who hallows his every act by doing it to the glory of God, who learns to do all things through Christ that strengthens him, and to bear all things which in his service he may encounter.

Surely, Brethren, he that thus believeth "shall not make haste." Tribulation he shall have in this world, but "he is of good cheer—for Christ has overcome the world." Sorrows will fall to his share as to the lot of all men, but "he sorrows not as those who have no hope." Trials must come, trials and afflictions, which checker the life of all; but he remembers, that God "chooseth his people in the furnace of affliction;" and he meets all that life can bring him, of duties or trials or temptations, clad in the impenetrable armour of the Gospel of peace: "As thy day so shall thy strength be;" "My grace is sufficient for thee." Trials are but God's discipline for our good: "he chastens those whom he loves." He who thus believeth shall not be thrown down from his trust in God, not to be robbed of that peace which reposes in his love and faithfulness; he cannot become the plaything of every puff of adversity or prosperity; and—restive under God's providence, impatient of his discipline, forgetful of all the everlasting guarantees he rests on and the manly determination that has marked out his course—be driven to the mad career of presumption, or cast into the slough of despondency.

Such is indeed the steadfastness of the believer. This makes him truly great and manly in the vicissitudes of life: "he shall not make hast."

But, Brethren, who of us will boast of such unfaltering, all-governing faith? Who is there, that should not be moved to self-examination and better resolutions by the words of our text?

To the believer we give it as a *test*, to try his truth and vitality. The unbeliever we point to it, as the only way to that manliness, without which our life and all its purposes and aims must prove a failure.

Is it not want of faith, which is the root of all that murmuring against God's providence, that impatience at delay and the frustration of our plans, that repining under the pressure of misfortunes and losses and reverses? of that hasty spirit which charges our losses upon others, and finds relief in censure and distrust? which acts upon the impulse of the moment and forms its conclusions from the passing events of the day, judges of the favour of God by a success and of his displeasure by a reverse? which allows itself to be tossed about by changes which meet us in our earthly life, and rushes with equal thoughtlessness or recklessness—now into presumption on the crest of a prosperous wave—again into utter despondency, aye sinks down in despair, when the billows rise above us and seem ready to swallow us up.

In all this, Beloved—even humanly speaking—there is no principle except our fickleness and unbelief; there is no firmness, no greatness, no manliness; certainly there is no faith. Submission, meek submission, which looks upon the Divine sufferer on the cross and humbly prays "Thy will, not mine be done." Patience, which takes its pattern from our long-suffering Saviour and remembers that he is not slack concerning his promises, but defers them in mercy to us, and to strengthen our faith, to root it more deeply and draw it out in richer fruits. Calmness and self-possession—though all may be dark around and all earthly promises fail; for above the storm that threatens, rules the same Lord at whose word the waves of the sea of Gennesareth were smoothed and the winds hushed into silence. Charity towards all who may have failed and been unfortunate—knowing that it is God's providence, not man's which shapes events, and that it is not a noble mind which covets a victim. Steadfast hope when all others lie trembling, because that hope rests in God. And instead of falling into despair, and giving up and sacrificing all in pusillanimity or personal spite, *manly action*, which meet the stern reality with courage and, in reliance on God's help, and trusting to his mercy, begets itself to the work before him, and redeems the time by using every lawful means and making every reasonable exertion to do his duty and accomplish his purpose. Such, I say, are the marks of the true man, of the Christian, of the believer; who shall not make haste, but persevere under trials and against difficulties till his work is done; and who can never fail—even though here on earth he should find no other triumph but the martyr's crown.

This is the true lesson of life, the secret of our failure or success, our victory or defeat in the problem of our existence. Without this faith we but hasten to destruction. It is the lesson I would bring you on this day, the meditation most suited as a preparation for the work of the new year, which in God's mercy we have been permitted to see.

Life has brought to us all "labor and sorrow" and demands all our manliness. As we look back and consult the experience of the past, and look forward and fain would ask of the coming year its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows; we shall not find a more important and useful truth than that of my text. The lessons of the past year may be humiliating and sad, and we all more or less have been suffering from that haste which is so inconsistent in the true believer; the prospect of the future may be dark—it is all the more necessary that we should arm ourselves for its coming days with that faith which alone enables us "to stand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand."

The assertion of the text applies to *our inner life*, the hidden life of the soul in the sight of God, its growth amidst the many spiritual trials and temptations and disappointments and drawbacks which belong to our training and probation-life. And it applies to *life in all its forms* and *all its demands upon the individual*, in our daily tasks and each one's peculiar sphere. And oh! as I see so many rushing along wildly, without a steadfast and a godly principle; see them entering on the new year, with its unknown events, without the support of faith, without the guide of a heavenly light, hastening on upon the dictates of their own wisdom, throwing aside the alone support for their laboring spirits, yielding to the tyranny of the moment and the power of mere circumstances, to fall into murmuring or impatience, into recklessness to enjoy the present moment and stake their all upon it, "*apres nous deluge*," because they have no hopes resting upon a sure and lasting foundation; into despondency and despair, because they have lost sight of God's overruling providence and merciful promises—dwindling down in their own puny selves, and shivering in terror at the trials which give strength to the brave: I would throw myself in the breach, throw myself in their way, and stem their downward course by raising *the banner of faith* and saying "he that believeth shall not make haste."

But conscience bids me make a further application of my text this day. The year that has passed has brought us untold sorrows and trials as a people. Reverses have followed us in many parts of our country, and the year opens with dark and threatening clouds, which have cast their shadows over every brow. What we need is *a stout heart*, and a *firm, settled mind*; and oh! may we AS A NATION remember, "he that believeth shall not make haste."

It trust I'll be forgiven the introduction of this subject. God forbid that I should speak as a mere man and not as the minister of Christ, that I should introduce politics where Religion alone should raise her voice, discuss measures and men where only principles can be laid down. It is as God's messenger that I speak and preach his gospel in the faith, which is the alone principle that can steady our course and raise our hearts in hope. We preach to men under the circumstances in which we find them placed in God's providence; we bring them the appeals and comforts of God's word according to their wants, their peculiar duties and trials. That most Godly man, than whom no one was further removed from desecrating the pulpit with politics, that most uncompromising preacher of the gospel in its purity and holiness, the apostolic Bishop Meade—with his prophetic eye upon the struggle in which he knew the very existence of his beloved State would be involved, in which he foresaw the trials that would befall us and how the faith of many would wax cold in the hour of danger, who anticipated what all combatants for truth and liberty have experienced in their struggle, reverses and despondency, and perhaps defection; but whose faith never wavered as to the justice of our cause and the ultimate victory of truth and right—he foretold his ministers that the time might come when it would be their duty to encourage the timid, and by their proclamation of God's truth, uphold the cause and strengthen the hands of the faithful; and on his dying bed besought us to do our duty and boldly proclaim our message. In his spirit, and in obedience to my heavenly Master's call, I would raise my voice in this the darkest day of our struggle, and—in the only way in which I can do my duty, as a Christian patriot—speak to all, people and rulers, administration and legislation, soldiers and citizens, to all whom God has called into this fearful conflict, to all upon whose faithfulness and manly course our cause under God depends, and beseech them to *rally on that faith* which alone can bear us through, and steady our hearts, and nerve our arms, and give us souls patient and enduring and loyal, and lift us from our danger and despondency to nobler resolutions and brighter hopes. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

What is it that makes the present crisis so painful?

Our reverses? No, brethren. For great as they have been, (and no honest man would hide their extent,) we have had reverses before, and God always has blessed them to us, made them the source of greater harmony among ourselves, roused us to new and greater exertions, and taught us to bear them and repair them as men. What makes the present crisis so painful and perilous lies not in what the enemy has done to us with his armies, but in *what our own coward, faithless, selfish hearts may do*. The all but general despondency, the lack of faith in ourselves and in God's assistance, the haste with which, from want of faith, many would rush to this or that wild expedient, though at the sacrifice of all that first armed us to the battle, some perhaps at the sacrifice of honor and truth; the mutual recrimination which charges our reverses here or there, and with unyielding prejudice sows discord, when our very existence is in danger; the hopelessness of many, which is ready to give up and sink into sullen despair, and withholds the needful help at the most critical time, and spreads the spirit of dissatisfaction and despondency, and would not shrink even from poisoning the minds of those who are the great bulwark between ourselves and destruction: *it is this*, the fear that we may not be true to ourselves because we are faltering in our faith in God, which presents the dangerous aspect of our present crisis. Oh! if we could take with us into the new year the lesson of our text; if we could stop every croaker and nerve every true patriot; if we could allay every impatience and rouse all to bear what others have borne before, and drive away their unmanly fears by trust in God, by truly, prayerfully committing themselves and the country into His hands from whom cometh our help, and urge them on, to do and bear, to brave their dangers and endure their privations, to be true men and act as such: the threatening dangers with which the year opens upon us would in God's mercy be changed into blessings, and this year witness the growth of our national strength and our training for the final victory! "He that believeth shall not make haste." If this sentiment was realized by all—rulers and people alike—and followed up in a God-fearing spirit, submitting to his chastisements and learning the lessons of adversity in patience and calm, courageous resolution, in mutual bearing and forbearing, in that manliness which yields where the good of the country requires it, and subordinates self to the high and holy cause in which we are engaged, in that devotion which consecrates all and sacrifices all to the will of God and the common good—if our prayers could effect this, there would be no cause left for fear; but from our reverses we would rise in new strength, and—against whatever dangers and by however slow degrees—enter upon that course which must bring victory and peace! It would give us *that true courage* which shines most conspicuously when all looks threatening, which becomes calm in danger and perseveres to the last, faithful to principle; which rests impregnably upon the rock of faith, and there finds strength to do all things and bear all things in the discharge of duty.

(1.) "He that believeth shall not make haste." This does not exclude work; it includes it. Haste is opposed to proper speed, to the conscientious and judicious use of the proper means, opposed to the faithful discharge of duty. It is true "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord;" but this excludes only a reliance on a might and power which is not sanctioned by God—a might and power of their own, which the faithless in their haste substitute for that might and power of God's Spirit which shall accomplish his work in his own good time by the legitimate means of man's activity and faithful, persevering labor.

Here we have the true priciples: *the conscientious, diligent use of means, but of means which God has sanctioned, and which his Spirit blesses.* When we speak of trust in God, we do not advocate superstition or fanaticism. The day of miracles is passed. No legions from above shall descend, and, as in the legends of old, lead our armies. No miraculous interposition can be looked for to terminate our struggle or give us by a sudden supernatural visitation, the victory, which we were not faithful enough to achieve by the judicious and honest use of the means placed in our hands, the power entrusted us. God everywhere works by means; he blesses them, he gives them success, but only when they are used in accordance with his design; and only upon their use can we count on his blessing. God helps those who help themselves, who through faith in him rise with their work and to their work. Just as every Christian *trusts* as if God did everything and he nothing, but he also *works* as if the whole success rested upon that, and *he can work*, for he knows "it is God that worketh in him to will and to do."

Yes, Brethren, here must be our strength. We took an estimate of our means and our strength when we entered upon this war. Let us take a new census for this year, honestly, conscientiously. Let us count all that can be and ought to be in the army; all the resources we have the command of, we can husband and increase; all the wealth with which in God's mercy we yet are blessed, and which no less than our lives and our children's lives are due to the service of the country, which others have often sacrificed on its altars, and which it would be folly to attempt to save at the risk of the ruin of the country which alone can shield us in its possession; which we must part when we part with our liberty and independence. Let us add every motive of honor and solemn pledges and patriotism; the prospect of the alternate issue of success or defeat; and then throw into the scale that faith in God which those should have who fight in a just cause, who defend their altars and their homes, the lives and honor of their wives and children; who would be craven could they shrink from any sacrifice to save all that man hold, dear and sacred; those who indeed would humble themselves before God and acknowledge the justice of their chastisement, yet who trust to his overruling providence, and put themselves under his protection, and commit their all to Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death and the destinies of nations, "who can save by many or by few;" and who are resolved in His name, and by His help, to do their whole duty and never weary in its discharge, and endure to the end, faithful unto death: and Brethren, is it for such to make haste and through unbelief deny their every premise and give up their every hope, and turn from their lofty goal in selfish fear, in weak despair?—Away with faintheartedness! "Heart within and God o'erhead!" Let us do our duty, be faithful in our work, and we can safely leave results with God! The might and power which our enemies bring against us, are not the might and power of God's Spirit, we may be sure—except so far as they are permitted to chasten us for our sins and train us for the hardships of a godly warfare. Trust in his Spirit and in his might and gracious promises; and that trust shall buoy us up to do our part in the work of our deliverance and independence.—Oh! when I recollect what others have done in the struggle for their liberty and existence, the sacrifices they have brought, the gigantic energy which even the aggressor and the conquerer developes, must I not say, here is our path and here our duty?

Yes, Brethren, "he that believeth shall not make haste;" for his faith will teach him not only to act and do the necessary work and make the requisite exertions, it will also nerve him *to endure and bear all that must be borne*. Really I am the last person that would underrate our sufferings and our sacrifices that have been brought; yet let us remember we are not the only ones that have thus been called on to suffer. How true are the words of the present Governor of South Carolina, when in his Inaugural he said: "Other nations, for lesser purposes, have striven longer, endured more than we have, and won for themselves imperishable honor. Let us not hesitate in our purpose, or falter in its execution." Aye, Brethren, no nation ever gained its freedom without suffering; and had we time to refer to the facts of history, we could easily show how true it is that others have suffered more and struggled longer. *And shall we lack the faith to bear us out in our struggle?* in our struggle for liberty and honor and wealth and independence, and a glorious future? for wife and children and home, and all we hold dear and sacred? for truth and our altars? for our lives and very existence? Ah, he who can here make haste, and rush either into submission or despair, and give up when such is the stake—he who can make haste in the foolish hope of saving himself when the country is perishing, God have mercy upon his poor, miserable soul; but let him be as a beacon light to warn off every honest son of his country, and teach us to seek that steadfastness and loyalty which true faith ensures.

Let us confess it, brethren, there has been no nation which has started upon her career of freedom with such boastfulness, and looked upon her struggles as so transient, her victory as so easily achieved, as ours. Shall we be found boasters indeed, vain boasters?

There have been many whose great stimulant was not the principle of national freedom and the sacred cause of constitutional and inalienable rights, but the aspirations for wealth and power and a great new empire. But "pride goeth before a fall"—can we wonder that such a fall should overtake us? But shall we cast down and not rather take it as a solemn, painful lesson to profit by, and be led to the true and only foundation of all right and hope and prosperity? Shall it be said of us, that "we begun to build and were not able to finish?"

The question resolves itself into this: Shall we be of the number of those who in the crucible of affliction, were found wanting, and proved themselves unworthy of the prize they fought for? or, shall we be of those who, through trials and fiery persecution, endured and glorified God and honored themselves and blessed their country by remaining faithful, and in every danger proved themselves true men, brave men, Christain heroes?

Yes, *Christian heroes!* For however the worlding, the infidel, and all "who make haste, may sneer at it, the only true basis, the only perfect guarantee for loyalty and faithfulness in our earthly relations and earthly duties, is FAITH IN GOD." This is as true as the word of God is true. Let us be Christians, let us acknowledge our relation to God, let us realize him as our covenent God and Father; let us do our duty as in His sight and to His glory, in His faith and His strength, and in obedience to His will, *and we cannot, we shall never fail!* "Some trust in chariots and some in horse, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. They are brought down and fallen; but we have risen and stand upright."

Can we take these promises—which in their fullest sense belong to the Church of God—can we take them ourselves? Can we apply them to our cause and country? Brethren, the answer to this question rests with you. Oh! if we individually place ourselves under his protection and his guidance; if we individually try to do our duty, and our whole duty—do it wherever we may be placed, because we fear to sin against God; if his servants, watching for souls, can on their rounds from house to house and town to town, from post to post and corps to corps, call out to each other "all is well," we need not fear; and the more this spirit spreads the safer our condition.

The new year has opened upon us. What shall it bring?

The horoscope is easily cast. There are but two alternatives. If, indeed, we give up our strength, and every high motive and soul-elevating hope, ruin is certain—we would be hastening to it. Nor would such a nation be worth saving; they would not be fit to use their success to God's glory and their own good. But if we stand in his faith, and, dependent upon His help, continue to labor and to work, and having done all, commit ourselves and our cause to Him, then whatever the temporal issues may be, we cannot perish; we can still say, in the fullest assurance of faith, "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Dear Brethren, I look for brighter days in the new year. I trust in God's mercy, and hope he will send us his blessing.

I cannot despair of our cause, which in my heart of hearts I believe to be the cause of right and truth. I will not believe that our people are so craven, so lost to all that ever has distinguished them, as to forget and betray their pledge of wealth and life and sacred honor to their country's cause.*

I do believe, that under God's blessing the right means will be used, and used conscientiously, zealously and quickly; that the people are sufficiently determined to endure and to presevere; that both our administrative and our legislative authorities will so act as to restore and increase confidence. Errors have been committed, failures have been made—where in the history of the world has this not been the case? Who is exempt from them? But it is not a generous spirit which hunts down its victims. When C. Terrentius Varro had by his imprudence and bad generalship lost the fatal battle of Cannæ and brought the Republic to the verge of ruin, after he had delivered the fugitives he had rallied at Venusia and Casilieum into the hands of his successor, himself set out to Rome to make a personal report of his conduct. With what feelings he approached the city may be imagined. But as he drew near the Senate and people went out to meet him, and publicly thanked him "for that he had not despaired of the Republic." Saith the Roman historian: "History presents no nobler spectacle than this. Had he been a Carthagenian general, he would have been crucified." Which code shall Christians nations adopt?

Errors, grave errors have been committed, no doubt. Only let us acknowledge the hand of God even there, even in our failures; and let us remember that the great error, the great difficulty is *in us*, in ourselves, in our own faithless hearts, and sinful lives, and selfish fears, and hasty judgments; and oh! I do pray and hope that God will have mercy upon us, and give us better minds and stout hearts and unfailing faith, that shall not make haste, that shall win the prize. But if we fall, let us fall with our faces upward, our hearts turned to God, our hands in the work, our wounds in the breast, with blessings—not curses—upon our lips; and all is not lost! We have retained our honor, we have done our duty to the last, and lived and died as the servants of God, lived in faith and died in the hope of glory.

But this bright new year's sun, this glorious Sabbath-morn which ushers it in amidst the prayers and praises of God's people—it does not augur failure or defeat. It rises like a star of hope upon the dark clouds in which the last year has set, and I do believe that our present reverses are tokens, not of God's anger and his abandonment of our cause, but a merciful discipline, a fatherly chastisement for our sins, to make us more humble before him and dependent on his alone saving grace, more earnest and single-hearted in the duties of our life; to call forth the latent energies that still sleep within us and shall wake at the touch of his Omnipotent hand, and arm our souls with unconquerable strength by faith in his promises, and by the prayers which shall ascend to the throne of grace and bring down his blessing upon us.

Beloved Brethren, let us devote ourselves, our souls and body, to his service, and bring to his alter the sacrifice of all we have and all we are. Let this be the resolution with which we enter the new year, that His we will be, and His shall be our heart and strength and time and wealth and life. Let us bear our present trials as His dispensation, and therefore "quit us as men and be strong," and "not make haste!" Let us make it our sacred duty to uphold and increase—not to shake or undermine, public confidence; but forgetting all enemies and jealousies, surrendering all prejudices and selfish aims, join hand and heart, and as a band of brothers, enlisted in Christ's service, let us seal our vows of loyalty to God and man, our country, and our every duty, in holy sacrament to which the day invites us! And may God smile upon us and give us his blessing, and crown the year with his mercy and goodness, and beautify us with his salvation!

*I think the literature given to our people chiefly in the daily newspapers should be of an encouraging and inspiring, not a depressing and often demoralizing tendency; of a character to unite them in the great cause, and not to excite them and spread disaffection. This applies especially to our armies. Our soldiers are different from others; they are no mercenaries, no mere machines. They are our equals, and will think and judge for themselves. What a solemn responsibility to guide that judgment aright! In numbers we will always be inferior—no matter; for it is minorities which always have achieved the greatest triumphs. But in their spirit, their patriotic convictions and motives and hopes, we have an overbalancing superiority. Let that spirit be to all a sacred thing; for if once this foundation of our strength were sapped, the issue would be fearful. Thank God a religious life which has spread in our army, for the blessing of His grace which has ennobled so many of our soldiers. As long as men are faithful soldiers and servants of the Lord Jesus against sin, the world and the devil; so long they will be faithful to their country, faithful in every duty, "they shall not make haste."

* After the terrible defeat of the Roman legions at Heraclea in their first decisive encounter with Pyrrhus, Rome was thrown into the greatest alarm, and Pyrrhus desired to avail himself of this to secure the fruits of his victory. His shrewd minister, the diplomatic Cineas, "whose tongue had won him more battles than his own sword," was sent there, and by his address gained the most dangerous influence. Although the terms he had to offer were stringent and ruinous to Rome's position, yet he so played upon their fears, and won upon them by his insinuating ways, that he would have persuaded the Senate to submit to these terms if it had not been for one man. "This was Appius Clandius, the Censor. He was now in extreme old age; he had been blind for many years, and had long ceased to take part in public affairs. But now, when he heard of the proposed surrender, he caused himself to be conducted to the Senate-house by his four sons and his five sons-in law, and there, with the authoritative eloquence of an oracle, he confirmed the wavering spirits of the fathers, and dictated the only answer worthy of Rome—that *she would not treat of peace with Pyrrhus till he had quitted the shores of Italy.*" The dying patriotism of Appius saved Rome. May his spirit descend upon our Senate, our rulers, our people! "Cineas returned to Pyrrhus baffled and without hope." He told his master that "to fight with Roman people was like fighting with the Hydras;" he declared that 'the city was as a temple of the Gods, and the Senate an assembly of kings."—And the people upheld them, and Pyrrhus read his doom in the firmness of the Romans under defeat.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman's Movements.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.—The latest intelligence from the front locate Sherman at Lynche's Creek. He is supposed to be striking for the coast. As late as the 26th, no Yankees were advancing in this direction from Wilmington.

Other intelligence contraband, but of an encouraging character.

The Confederate steamer "Chickamauga" was destroyed by her crew, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, at Gray's Point, on the Cape Fear river, on Saturday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. March. 1.—A Gentleman just in from Lumberton, reports that a courier arrived there last night from Cheraw with intelligence that a portion of Sherman's army had been met near Cheraw, and defeated, and that Sherman was retreating in the direction of Charleston.

This is not official.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—The Senate passed the bill to continue in force until July, 1866, the act to increase the compensation of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate States. The House bill to levy additional tax for 1865, was reported back from the Committee on Finance, with numerous amendments; minority report has been submitted.

After secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, the exemption bill was referred to the Committee of Conference. The Senate bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, except within the limits of the armies was amended and passed. The Senate bill requiring male refugees to perform military duty in the reserve forces was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governments of the several States for the employment of slave labor with our armies, to work upon fortifications, &c., was amended and passed—yeas 45, nays 39. After action on considerable other bills, the House adjourned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—Nothern journals of Saturday state that Capt. Beall, a Confederate guerilla, was hung on Governor's Island on Friday afternoon. His last words were "I protest against the execution of this sentence; it is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in defence and in the service of my country."

An official telegram relative to the capture of Wilmington, claims seven hundred prisoners, and thirty guns. Captured citizens state that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton, and 5,000 bbls. of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

There was excitement in Knoxville on the 22th, owing to a report of Longstreet's command moving on that place.

A special Washington telegram to the *Daily News* asserts that the visit of Singleton and Hughes, is of a strictly private nature, and bears no political significance whatever.

Gen. Canby will move from Pensacola to cooperate with Thomas.

Recruiting is said to be active in Ohio.

In discussing the fortification bill in Congress on Friday Reverdy Johnson stated that if the war continued two years longer, it was by no means certain we should not have foreign war. Advices from France, he said, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable period.

Gold unchanged.

Letter from General Lee on the Negro Enlistment.

The following letter from General Lee, on the subject of putting negroes into the army, clearly defines his views on that important subject:

"HEADQUARTERS
"CONFEDERATE STATES ARMIES,
"February 18, 1865.

"*Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond;*

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them; and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaking its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people; and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle—not merely for a battle or a campaign.

"In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could at least do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They promise a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be free. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners."

"I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into the service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it proved successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

"With great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. E. LEE, General."

War News.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 25th ult. says:

Unbroken quiet reigns along the lines on the north side of James river.

The enemy concentrated on the new position on Hatcher's run during Tuesday and Wednesday, but nothing of consequence has grown out of the movement. They captured a portion of our picket line in this vicinity on Tuesday night, but the line was re-established by our forces the next morning.

A very handsome little affair occurred one day last week, in the vicinity of Burwell's bay, in which about two hundred and fifty Yankees, belonging to the celebrated Naval brigade, were defeated and routed by a comparatively small force of Confederate scouts, under command of Sergeant Shadburne, assisted by a party of the independent signal corps, under command of Lieutenant Woodley. This force of the enemy had been sent out to intercept and capture a secret expedition known to have been dispatched in that direction recently by our Government. While resting at Burwell's bay, this force was vigorously attacked by the scouts and signal corps men, who eventually succeeded in killing and wounding a number and putting the balance to flight. Sixteen dead bodies were subsequently found—six lying on the roadside leading to Smithfield, and ten in Smithfield, who had died of their wounds there. We did not learn whether any prisoners were taken, but a number of wounded Yankees were carried off by their comrades. So the party who came out to whip got whipped.

BOLD EXPLOIT—THE YANKEE GENERALS CROOK AND KELLY CAPTURED.

The following interesting official telegram was received at the War Department at Richmond on the 24th ult.:

"*Hon. J. C. Breckinriage, Sec'y of War:*

"Gen. Early reports that Lieut. McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, captured and brought out Generals Crook and Kelly, the Adjutant-General of the department, two privates and the headquarters flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force is stationed in the vicinity.

"Lieut McNeil and party deserve much credit for the bold exploit.

"Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day. "R. E. LEE."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegram was received at Richmond, on the 24th:

"HARRISONBURG, February 24.—Major Generals B. F. Kelley and George Crook, and Maj. Thayer Melvin, of General Crook's staff, are here, *en route* for Richmond. They were captured in Cumberland, Maryland, last Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, by Lieutenant John McNiel and forty-five of his men, and fifteen of General Rosser's furloughed men. They will reach your city by the cars on the Central railroad to-morrow."

VAUGHAN AT WORK IN EAST TENNESSEE—A RAID BEYOND KNOXVILLE.

The following was received at Richmond, on the 14th:

"HEADQUARTERS, February 24, 1864.

"*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge Secretary of War:*

"General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughan's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville at Sweetwater and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places. Sixty men of the Twentyfifth Ohio regiment, with horses and equipments, were taken.

"[Signed] R. E. LEE."

MOSBY'S MEN OPERATING ON THE PENINSULA.

From the following dispatch from General Lee, it will be seen that Mosby's men have again been at work to some purpose:

"*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:*

"Major A. E. Richards, of Mosby's right, reports that, on the 18th inst., with thirty-eight men, he attacked a party of the enemy, one hundred and twenty strong, of whom he killed and wounded twenty-five. Among the wounded were a Major and Captain. He captured sixty-four prisoners and ninety horses. He had one man slightly wounded.

"R. E. LEE."

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Yankee authorities have ordered the release of all political prisoners now confined in Northern bastiles, upon their subscribing to a parole to render no aid to the enemies of the United States, except spies, and others whose release is deemed incompatible with the public safety.

From the tone of Augusta papers received, we infer that the people of that city are not much concerned about the Yankees. The State is almost entirely free from them. This don't look a great deal like subjugation.